

REPORT

INFORMATION FROM

CD NO.

DATE OF INFORMATION 

DATE DIST. 30 OCT 52

NO. OF PAGES

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

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25X1A

(Sept. 22-28, 1952)

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## SUMMARY

Chou En-lai's explanation of the Moscow agreements, replete with references to Soviet assistance and the unbreakable Sino-Soviet friendship, contains a warning against any attempt to separate China from Russia. A former Soviet economic hold on Northeast China apparently has prompted Moscow to tie this area more closely to Outer Mongolia. Active Peking efforts to strengthen Sino-Mongolian ties include instructions to news media uniformly to call the Mongolian leader "President," the title originally used by Sun Yat-sen, though possibly translated "Premier" in New China. Further insight into the meaning of Russian aid comes through a model farmer's explanation that occupation of Port Arthur is an example, and also through Russian assistance on the Tienshui-Lanchow Railway, which meant complete Sovietization and the crowding out of private business.

A leading Russian peace conference delegate professes to "feel" the Chinese people's affection for the Russians and Stalin, though it could be that he confuses the feelings of Communist leaders with those of the masses. The alleged popular demand for translations of Russian political and scientific works actually is a Communist demand for Soviet-type textbooks to force on the people. Reluctance of the people to join newspaper reading classes has led to insertion of cartoons and sketches to make the reading matter "more acceptable."

America is determined to "prevent" an armistice, refuses to heed the "warning" against releasing civilian prisoners, and persists in the use of germ warfare. However, health standards at the front are raised despite germ warfare, Americans are defeated despite "crack troops and the latest weapons," and opposition to the war in the United States is growing, so an ultimate Communist victory is certain.

Growing interest in Japanese affairs is noted, with American imperialism and the Yoshida Government as joint criminals, and Britain one of the potential victims. New interest in Overseas Chinese, perhaps as a result of anti-Communist gains in Southeast Asia, is shown by organization of a news agency to serve exclusively the Overseas Chinese press.

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